

### THREE NEW CORIXIDAE FROM THE SOUTHERN STATES.

BY H. B. HUNGERFORD, Lawrence, Kans.\*

These three little species have been in the Snow Collection as manuscript species for some years, and it now seems advisable to describe them.

#### *Sigara paludata* n. sp.

*Size*: Length 3.38 mm. to 3.69 mm.; width across the eyes 1.13 mm. to 1.35 mm.

*Color*: Signata type of pattern, about seven pale bands on pronotum as wide as dark bands. Basal claval pale bands broken and more or less furcated, oblique; those on distal end of clavus and on corium, undulate and longitudinal, more or less fused into longitudinal series. Membrane brown, translucent with indefinite pattern, not definitely set off from corium. Head, legs and venter pale. The male abdominal venter darker.

*Structural characteristics*: Facial fovea of male shallow and indistinct. Vertex slightly produced in the male, rounded in the female; inner margins of the eyes but slightly divergent; interocular space narrow. The synthlipsis: hind margin of an eye:: 2.6:3. The rear margin of the head conspicuously produced medianally. Pronotum and hemelytra shining, the former faintly rugulose. The ostiole just laterad of the tip of the mesoepimeron. The metaxyphus broader than long, the tip bluntly rounded. Pala of male as shown in figure 1 with 12 to 15 pegs. The femur with a faint stridular area. The strigil longer than broad with four striae. The genital capsule as shown in figure 1a; the curiously formed right clasper is characteristic. This suggested the name "paludata", wearing a cloak.

*Location of types*: Described from holotype, allotype, and four paratypes in the Francis Huntington Snow Collections taken at Nealy, Miss., Sept. 2, 1930, by H. Dietrich; and 1 male paratype from Wrens, Ga., Aug. 22, 1930, Paul W. Oman.

*Comparative notes*: This species has the color pattern of *S. signata* (Fieb.), and the shape of the male pala is much the same. It

\* Contribution of the Department of Entomology, University of Kansas.

is, however, a much smaller species and has a relatively narrower mesoepimeron with the ostiole near the tip instead of remote from the tip as in *S. signata* Fieb. In size it is but slightly larger than *S. bradleyi* (Abbott). The pronotum has more pale bands, but the pattern of hemelytra is about the same.

***Sigara macrocepsoidea* n. sp.**

*Size:* Length 2.48 mm. to 3.06 mm.; width across head .99 mm. to 1.08 mm.

*Color:* *Signata* type of pattern. The very short pronotum crossed by three or four pale bands, slender pale oblique, somewhat furcate lines on basal half of clavus. Those on corium slender undulate, more or less longitudinal, broken. The pattern continued onto membrane without demarcation becomes transverse. Head, legs and venter light.

*Structural characteristics:* Facial fovea of male marked, broad, surpassing the inner angle of the eyes. Vertex of male a little produced, inner margin of the eyes slightly divergent. Interocular space of moderate width. The synthlipsis: hind margin of an eye::0.9:1. The rear margin of the head produced medianally. Pronotum and hemelytra shining, the pronotum faintly pebbled; pronotum short and flight wings aborted. The ostiole just laterad of the tip of the mesoepimeron. The metaxyphus as long or a little longer than broad; tip bluntly rounded. Pala of male as shown in figure 2 with seven to nine normal pegs and three large ones. The strigil longer than broad with 3 striae. The genital capsule as shown in figure 2a.

*Location of types:* Described from the holotype, allotype, and paratypes in the Francis Huntington Snow Collections. The type series are as follows: "Okefenokee Swamp, Georgia, July 30, 1934, R. H. Beamer." 13 specimens. Same place, Aug. 3, 1934, by Beamer and McKinstry, 13 specimens; Folkston, Georgia, Aug. 2, 1934, R. H. Beamer, 3 specimens. In addition I have three specimens from Wood Co., Texas, taken Feb. 26, 1939 by D. Millspaugh.

*Comparative notes:* This species reminds one of *Trichocorixa macroceps* Kirkaldy, hence the name. No doubt the reduced pronotum is associated with the aborted flight wings. The size is the same, but besides various generic character differences, the male pala and the claspers are decidedly different.

***Sigara mississippiensis* n. sp.**

*Size:* Length 4.5 mm. to 4.95 mm.; width across the eyes 1.45 mm. to 1.53 mm.

*Color:* Seven pale bands on pronotum a little narrower than the dark bands, the third and fourth joined at their ends; a medium longitudinal pale stripe on the pronotum. Basal claval pale bands uneven and obliquely transverse; the others on clavus and corium slender, undulate and longitudinal, more or less joined end to end, forming two longitudinal crooked lines on corium, a row of pale blotches along inner margin of corium. Membrane dark with transverse pale figures, not definitely separated from corium. Head, limbs, and venter pale. Ventral basal abdominal segments may be dark in male.

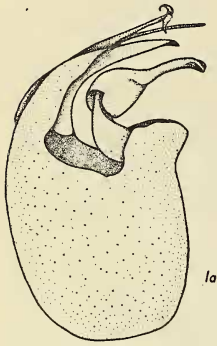
*Structural characteristics:* Facial fovea of male shallow, oval, ill defined. Vertex moderately produced as seen from above in both sexes, a very faint low median longitudinal elevation on caudal half. Rear margin of the head caudally produced on median line. Pronotum lightly rastrate, hemelytra shining, only basal half of clavus pebbled. Metaxyphus broader than long. Male pala with 15-16 pegs arranged as shown in figure 3. Femur with stridular area. Strigil .18 mm. long and two-thirds as wide, of 6 striae. Genital capsule of male as shown in figure 3a.

*Location of types:* Holotype, allotype, and paratypes in the Francis Huntington Snow Entomological Collections, University of Kansas. Described from the following series: 18 specimens from Lauderdale, Miss., July 17, 1930, taken by R. H. Beamer, Paul W. Oman, and L. D. Tuthill. I have also 33 specimens taken from Beaumont, Miss., April 19, 1932 by H. Dietrich; 2 from Grand Bay, Ala., July 11, 1934, R. H. Beamer; 1 from Macon, Ga., July 17, 1930, R. H. Beamer; 1 from Emanuel Co., Ga., Sept. 6, 1929, Creaser and Becker; 1 from Prattsburg, Ga., July 25, 1930, R. H. Beamer; 1 from Newberry, S. C., Mathew's Lake, Oct. 23, 1930, D. Dunovan.

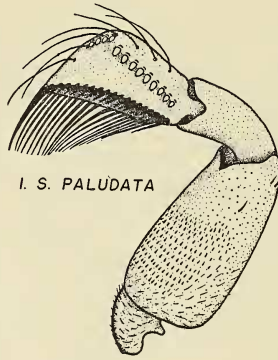
*Comparative notes:* This species is very near *S. machinacensis* (Hungerford) described from northern Michigan. In color pattern it is almost identical. However, it is distinctly a smaller species. The vertex in both sexes is more produced and the male pala, the strigil, and the right clasper are uniformly different.

## EXPLANATION OF PLATE III.

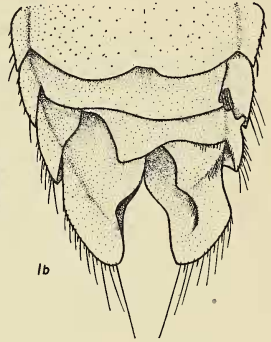
Figure 1. *Sigara paludata* Hungerford—Front leg of male.



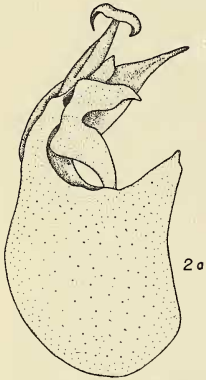
1a



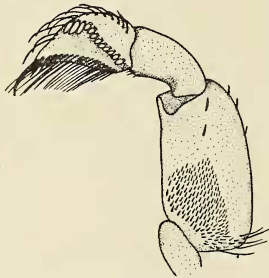
*I. S. PALUDATA*



1b



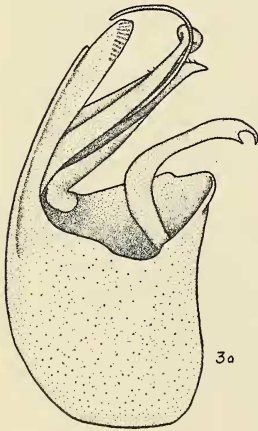
2a



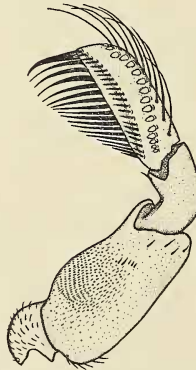
*2. S. MACROCEPSOIDEA*



2b



3a



*3. S. MISSISSIPPIENSIS*



3b

- Figure 1a. *Sigara paludata* Hungerford—Male genital capsule.  
 Figure 1b. “ “ “ —Male abdominal dorsum.  
 Figure 2. *Sigara macrocephoidea* Hungerford—Front leg of male.  
 Figure 2a. *Sigara macrocephoidea* Hungerford—Male genital capsule.  
 Figure 2b. “ “ “ —Male abdominal dorsum.  
 Figure 3. *Sigara mississippiensis* Hungerford—Front leg of male.  
 Figure 3a. *Sigara mississippiensis* Hungerford—Male genital capsule.  
 Figure 3b. “ “ “ —Male abdominal dorsum.
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#### Maternal Solicitude in *Gargaphia iridescens* Champion.—

Observers of the Heteroptera have noted that certain species appear to care for their young in some way. In our northeastern States adults of the tingid *Gargaphia tiliae*, have frequently been observed apparently watching over groups of young nymphs. Possibly this is a not uncommon habit within the genus, as the following from my field notes might seem to indicate. In Tucson, Ariz., on June 23, 1935, numerous *Gargaphia iridescens* Champion, were found running about on the upper surface of the leaves of a yellow hollyhock, an importation from Russia, in a garden. This species was watched from then on, for nearly three weeks. On the 30th, one individual was noted apparently brooding over a group of eggs, probably its own, on the under side of a leaf. On July 6th this adult came off the eggs, but stayed by the emerging nymphs. On the 7th, the very young nymphs were grouped a short distance from the place where the eggs had been, the adult remaining close at hand, but not brooding the nymphs. A second bleached spot on another leaf had eggs on it, with another adult in attendance, but not on them. These bleached spots were irregularly square and about 6 mm. × 6 mm. In the first group of nymphs there were 13 individuals just hatched; the female mentioned above which had actually been covering the eggs with her body stood close by, but not touching the nymphs. On the 8th, the nymph and the adults had moved away. The other adult also had left the second lot of eggs. On the 10th, on another leaf, two lots of eggs and a group of nymphs were noted with another adult close by.—J. R. DE LA TORRE-BUENO, TUCSON, ARIZ.